

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Money sent us otherwise than by registered letter, post money order, express order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

Agents.—The National Tribune has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who consider their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on the receipt of the subscription price.

Addresses, Renewals, etc.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address.

Correspondence.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, and Military matters, and letters to the Editor will be given prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the Editor will assume no responsibility for the return of any material published at any special rate.

Adds all communications to

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JOHN McLEROY, ROBERT W. SPOFFORD,

BYRON ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 19, 1900.

Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE HEADQUARTERS.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Headquarters

at Chicago during the National

convention will be in the R. Palmer

House, and all comrades, their wives and

families are cordially invited to call and

make themselves at home. They can

make appointments to meet their friends

there, and leave their mail sent to that room

in our care.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

There can be scarcely any exaggeration

of the awful gravity of the situation

in China.

No doubt can longer exist that there

has been committed the foulest crime in

all history—the massacre of all the For-

eign Ministers, with their wives and chil-

dren, and those of their attaches. The

world has never known such a gigantic

crime as this. There is also little doubt

that this was accompanied by tortures

and outrages that are beyond description.

A splendid American regiment, gal-

lant in advancing to the rescue, has been

cut to pieces with the lamentable loss of

fine soldiers.

This brings us face to face with a crisis

which we must meet in the old-time Amer-

ican way, with unconquerable courage

and determination. Not only our Na-

tional honor and dignity are involved, but

every interest of Christianity and Civil-

ization. The whole civilized world is

aroused, and we must do our full share

for the sake of Christianity and human-

ity. Our share must be proportionate to

our strength, our wealth, our resources,

our interests, our civilization, our prox-

imity to the scene. In other words, our

share must be the principal one, as the

greatest Christian and civilized power on

earth.

In the face of this awful crisis the

voice of querulous civil and carping

criticism should be dumb. No matter what

is alleged to have led up to this monstrous

crime, there should be only one voice as

to how we should deal with it. The whole

American people should be a mighty unit

in demanding that Christianity and hu-

manity shall be vindicated, and soulless

barbarism be repressed, no matter what

the cost.

The Administration is acting with

commendable vigor, and hurrying forward

call for at least 100,000 men to be ready

to immediately follow them, if these

should not prove to be sufficient. This

is no time for small men and half-way

measures. Severe economy of blood and

treasures demands that there should be no

doubt about the sufficiency of the force

sent. We have got the work to do, and

the more men we send the fewer we

shall have to send later. One hundred

thousand men now will be better than

1,000,000 men in six months. The Ad-

ministration can have at least 100,000

fairly trained men immediately, and it

should avail itself of them and rise to the

level of one of the greatest emergencies

in all history.

HON. W. P. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee,

who inflicted such a crushing defeat on

Henry Clay Evans, is attracting National

attention as a capable political leader, and

the head of the Republican party in the

South. He is only 48 years of age, but

has accomplished wonders for himself in

that time. He belongs to the poor mount-

ain whites, and is a nephew of the fa-

mous Parson Brownlow. He was born

near Abingdon, Va., and his father died

when he was 12 years old, leaving him

absolutely without money, education or

anything else but a stout heart. He walked

200 miles to Nashville, to see his uncle,

but he was given a cold reception, which

infused into him a savage determination

to make something of himself. He went

to work at the first thing that offered—

assisting a carpenter—and then learned

the tinning business, and became a good

workman. Next he sold sewing machines,

and then tombstones, and began studying

law. He had quit this for a time to

support himself, and became fireman on

a railroad, and then in an emergency ran

an engine. Then he found favor in the

sight of his distinguished uncle, who made

him a reporter on his Knoxville paper.

Then he bought a paper of his own, at

Jonesville, Tenn., and in 1870 entered pol-

itics. He is now serving his second term

in Congress, and the Louisville "Courier-

Journal" says that he is the greatest po-

litical boss that has appeared in the South

since the days of Andy Johnson and Wm.

Mahone. He handled the McKinley boom

in Tennessee, and was virtually the man-

ager in several Southern States, where the

Republican vote was larger than had ever

been known before. The "Courier-Journal"

says that he has buried Evans before

opens.

INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT
OF MAY 9.

At last, after more than two months of

anxious waiting, we hear from the In-

terior Department as to the view it takes

of the pension legislation of the late ses-

sion of Congress. The Secretary of the In-

terior writes to the Commissioner as fol-

lows:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1900.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS:

SIR—I have carefully considered your

request for instructions respecting the

proper administration of the pension act

of May 9, 1900 (Public No. 94), which

reads as follows:

AN ACT

In amendment of sections two and three

of an act entitled "An act granting

pensions to the dependents of soldiers

and sailors who were honorably dis-

charged from the service of the United

States during the rebellion, approved

June 27, 1890.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States

in Congress assembled, That section

two of the act of May 9, 1900, be

amended so that it shall read: "An

act granting pensions to soldiers and

sailors who were honorably discharged

from the service of the United States

during the rebellion, approved June 27,

1890, and dependent parents," be, and the

same are hereby, amended so as to read as

follows:

Sec. 2. That all persons who served 90

days or more in the military or naval

service of the United States during the

late war of the rebellion and who have

been honorably discharged therefrom, and

who are now or who may hereafter be

incapacitated for the performance of

manual labor, and providing for pen-

sions to widows, minor children, and

dependent parents," be, and the same

are hereby, amended so as to read as

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